

A bias control circuit includes a voltage conversion circuit that includes a differential amplifier, constituted by two pairs of transistors for receiving a control voltage at its inverting input terminal, and an output transistor for outputting, as a bias control voltage for a high-frequency power amplifier, an output voltage obtained by subjecting a non-inverting output voltage of the differential amplifier to low impedance conversion. The voltage conversion circuit is realized by a voltage follower circuit that performs the entire feedback of the output voltage of the output transistor to a non-inverting input terminal of the differential amplifier and the feedback of an inverting output voltage to the inverting input terminal of the differential amplifier.